

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

BULLETIN

OF

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

APPENDIX III.—1903.

NEW GARDEN PLANTS OF THE YEAR 1902.

The number of garden plants annually described in botanical and horticultural publications, both English and foreign, is now so considerable that it has been thought desirable to publish a complete list of them in the *Kew Bulletin* each year. The following list comprises all the new introductions recorded during 1902. These lists are indispensable to the maintenance of a correct nomenclature, especially in the smaller botanical establishments in correspondence with Kew, which are, as a rule, only scantily provided with horticultural periodicals. Such a list will also afford information respecting new plants under cultivation at this establishment, many of which will be distributed from it in the regular course of exchange with other botanic gardens.

The present list includes not only plants brought into cultivation for the first time during 1902, but the most noteworthy of those which have been re-introduced after being lost from cultivation. Other plants included in the list may have been in gardens for several years, but either were not described or their names had not been authenticated until recently.

In addition to species and well-marked varieties, hybrids, whether introduced or of garden origin, have been included where they have been described with formal botanical names. Mere cultural forms of well-known garden plants are omitted, for obvious reasons.

In every case the plant is cited under its published name, although some of the names are doubtfully correct. Where, however, a correction has appeared desirable, this is made.

The name of the person in whose collection the plant was first noticed or described is given where known.

An asterisk is prefixed to all those plants of which examples are in cultivation at Kew.

The publications from which this list is compiled, with the abbreviations used to indicate them, are as follows:—*Bull. Mus. Paris*.—Bulletin du Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Paris. *B. M.*—Botanical Magazine. *B. T. O.*—Buletino della R. Società Toscana di Orticoltura. *Gard.*—The Garden. *G. C.*—Gardeners' Chronicle. *Gfl.*—Gartenflora. *G. M.*—Gardeners' Magazine. *Jard.*—Le Jardin. *J. of H.*—Journal of Horticulture. *J. H. F.*—Journal de la Société nationale d'horticulture de France. *K. B.*—Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. *L.*—Lindenia. *M. D. G.*—Mitteilungen der Deutschen Dendrologischen Gesellschaft. *M. K.*—Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde. *O. R.*—Orchid Review. *R. H.*—Revue Horticole. *R. H. B.*—Revue de l'Horticulture Belge. *Späth Cat.*—L. Späth, General Nursery Catalogue. *Veitch Cat.*—Veitch & Sons, Catalogue of Hardy Trees. *W. G.*—Wiener Illustrierte Garten-Zeitung.

The abbreviations in the descriptions of the plants are:—*diam.*—Diameter. *ft.*—Foot or Feet. *G.*—Greenhouse. *H.*—Hardy. *H. H.*—Half-hardy. *in.*—Inches. *S.*—Stove.

Abies andreana, *A. heissneriana*, *A. kentiana*, *A. mastersiana*. (*R. H.* 1902, 163, 164.) Coniferae. *H.* Garden hybrids between *A. Pin-sapo* and *A. nordmanniana*. (Moser, Versailles.)

Acacia harpophylla. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 168; *J. of H.* 1902, xlv, 190.) Leguminosae. *G.* Phyllodes broad at the base, tapering sharply to the apex, and bending to one side. Flowers yellow, in globular heads, which are arranged in axillary and terminal racemes. Queensland. (Mrs. Denison.)

Acacia inermis variegata. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, suppl. May 31, iii.) *G.* Leaves green and white in the Spring; later the white changes to yellow. (Fisher, Son, and Sibray.) [*Robinia Pseudacacia*, var.]

Acalypha Sanderi alba. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 440.) Euphorbiaceae. *S.* Spikes of flowers creamy-white. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*A. hispida alba*.]

Acanthus arboreus. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 221, f. 70.) Acanthaceae. *G.* or *H. H.* An evergreen prickly shrub attaining a height of nearly 20 ft. Leaves 6-12 in. long, lanceolate, prickly, and undulate. Spikes terminal, up to 10 in. long, furnished with spiny bracts. Corolla 1½ in. long, waxy-white at the base, purple or carmine elsewhere. North-eastern Tropical Africa. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

***Acer dasycarpum Schwerini**. (*M. D. G.* 1902, 104.) Sapindaceae. *H.* A new variety in which the leaves are cut into almost filiform segments. (Fritz Graf von Schwerin, Wendisch-Wilmersdorf, Germany.)

***Agave Bakeri**. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 240, ff.) Amaryllidaceae. *G.* A new species having leaves 3 ft. long and 5 in. wide, and a flower-spike 8½ ft. high. The flowers are crowded, nearly 2 in. long, with pale greenish-yellow segments. The habit of the plant has been described as resembling that of a gigantic *Eremurus*. Mexico? (Kew.) [This is *A. Bakeri*, Hook. f., *Bot. Mag.* t. 7890; *A. Bakeri*, Ross, Ic. Pl. Hort. Bot. Panormitani, t. 2, described in 1896 from a plant in the Palermo Botanic Garden, is a totally different species, closely allied to, if not the same as, *A. rigida*.]

Alocasia Alexandra Regina. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 440; *G. M.* 1902, 410.) Araceae. *S.* A garden hybrid, having dark green leaves with whitish ribs. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Aloe Lastii**. (*K. B.* 1901, 135.) Liliaceae. *S.* Stem simple, slender, 1½ ft. high. Leaves lanceolate, 12-15 in. long, in a dense rosette. Peduncle simple, 1½-2 ft. long. Flowers 15 lin. long, pale yellow, greenish at the top, arranged in a dense capitate raceme, Zanzibar. (Kew.)

**Aloe oligospila*. (B. M. t. 7834.)

S. A new species most nearly allied to *A. obscura*. It is stemless, with ascending lanceolate-acuminate leaves under a foot long, in a dense rosette. Peduncle simple, rather longer than the leaves. Flowers about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, pendulous, pale red, tipped with green, arranged in a dense raceme 3 or 4 in. long. Abyssinia. (Cambridge B.G.)

Aloe pendens. (B. M. t. 7837.) S.

A shrubby species having a stem about 16 in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Leaves narrowly ensiform, 17-18 in. long, spreading and recurved. Scape slender, branched. Racemes erect, cylindric, many-flowered, 6-8 in. long. Flowers drooping, dull yellowish-red, nearly 1 in. long. South Arabia. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola, Italy.)

Amelanchier oxyodon. (Gfl. 1902,

609, f. 126b.) Rosaceæ. H. A new species differing but little from *A. alnifolia*. The teeth of the leaves are more numerous and deeper, and the calyx-teeth in the fruiting stage are long and reflexed. North-west America. (Cultivated in the Zöschchen Arboretum in 1889 under the name of *A. Botryapium*.)

Anthericum Bicheti. (Jard. 1902,

335; J. H. F. 1902, 692.) Liliaceæ. G. A new species of an elegant habit, having flexible leaves variegated with white. Gaboon, West Tropical Africa. (Jardin Colonial, Nogent-sur-Marne, France.)

Anthurium scherzerianum. (G. C. 1902,

xxxii, 279.) Araceæ. S. The following varieties are mentioned or briefly described:—*burfordiense*, *elegans*, *latifolium*, and *triumphans*. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

**Aquilegia Helenæ*. (W. G. 1902,

104.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *A. flabellata nana alba* and *A. cærulea*. (G. Arends, Ronsdorf, Germany.)

Aristolochia macroura × *brasili-*

ensis. (Jard. 1902, 142.) Aristolochiaceæ. S. A hybrid between the species named.

Aristolochia pontica. (G. C. 1902,

xxxii, 333, f. 113.) H. Rootstock globose. Stem erect or ascending, unbranched. Leaves large, broadly ovate, cordate at the base. Flowers very large, greenish-purple, much curved, fœtid. Batoum, Caucasus. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Arum palæstinum foliis varie-

gatis. (B. T. O. 1902, 43.) Araceæ. H. H. A variety with variegated leaves.

Asparagus filicinus. (B. T. O. 1902,

142; Jard. 1902, 203.) Liliaceæ. G. Resembles *A. lucidus*. It is an erect plant, about 3 ft. high, with short falcate acuminate cladodes 2 to 5 together, in whorls. The flowers are brownish, on pedicels $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. North India; China. (Florence B. G.)

Asparagus Greenfieldi. (G. M. 1902,

441; G. C. 1902, xxxi, 397.) See *A. myriocladus*.

Asparagus japonicus. (G. M. 1902,

42; Gard. 1902, lxi, Jan. 25, vii; J. of H. 1902, xlv. 66.) G. An erect free-growing plant, with opposite ovate-lanceolate flat cladodes about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, slightly glaucous. (H. & J. Elliott.) [*A. scandens*, Thunb.]

**Asparagus longipes*. (K. B. 1901,

134.) G. A copiously branched undershrub, with subterete slender green cladodes $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in. long, in whorls of 9 to 12. Cameroon Mountains. (F. Sander & Sons; Kew.)

**Asparagus myriocladus*. (G. M. 1902,

441; Gard. 1902, lxii. 19; J. of H. 1902, xlv. 4.) G. A dwarf species, having rather stout stems and short needle-like deep green cladodes in dense whorls. The young growths are light grey-green. Natal.

Asparagus plumosus Blampiedi.

(G. C. 1902, xxxi, 150.) G. A free-growing variety, which requires less heat than the type. (Blampied & Tandeirn, Guernsey.)

Asparagus Sprengeri var. *falca-*

toides. (Gfl. 1902, 162.) G. The cladodes are solitary, or up to 5 or 6 in a whorl, and are slightly falcate. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Asparagus Sprengeri var. *ochro-*

leuca. (Gfl. 1902, 133.) G. A variety with yellow fruits. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Aster acris nanus. (G. C. 1902,

xxxii, 293.) Compositæ. H. A very dwarf form, never exceeding 15 in. in height. (Royal Horticultural Society.)

Aster Cordelia. (G. C. 1902, xxxii,

293.) H. Appears to be a hybrid between *A. lavis* and *A. cordifolius*. (Miss Willmott.)

Aster cordifolius elegans. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 293.) *H.* A particularly floriferous variety, "sending up flowering shoots from the lower portions of the plant long after those on the summit have withered." (Dobbie & Co.)

Aster cordifolius magnificus. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 238.) *H.* Flowers small, pale blue or delicate lilac, produced freely on stems $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. (E. Beckett.)

Aster Novi-Belgii semi-plena. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 293.) *H.* A showy variety with large lavender-blue semi-double flowers. (Miss Willmott.)

Aster vimineus perfectus. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 238.) *H.* "A slender-growing variety $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Ray-florets white, suffused and tipped with pink." (E. Beckett.)

***Astilbe Davidii.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 95, 122, f. 34.) Saxifragaceæ. *H.* A handsome, strong-growing plant 4-6 ft. high, having panicles more than 2 ft. long. Calyx pink. Petals bluish-violet. Stamens with violet filaments and blue anthers. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Aubrietia tauricola.** (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 266.) Cruciferae. *H.* A dwarf, compact, very floriferous species. The flowers are deep violet-purple, and are so crowded that they hide the leaves. (Max Leichtlin, Baden - Baden.) [Apparently the same as *A. deltoidea*, var. *taurica*.]

Begonia Bertini. (*Gfl.* 1902, 550.) Begoniaceæ. *G.* This belongs to the same group as *Gloire de Lorraine*, but the flowers are bright scarlet. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Begonia rhizocarpoides. (*W. G.* 1902, 203.) *S.* An epiphytic species allied to *B. rhizocarpa*, with lanceolate leaves about 9 in. long, and unattractive flowers. The female flowers are solitary, axillary, and shortly stalked, and the male are in inflorescences having a stalk nearly as long as the leaves. South Brazil. (Vienna B. G.)

Berberis japonica flore lutea. (*Gard.* 1902, lxii, 258.) Berberidaceæ. *H.* Flowers chrome-yellow. (Lemoine, Nancy.)

Bollee-chondrorhyncha frœbeliana. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 243.) Orchidaceæ.

G. Apparently a natural hybrid between *Bollee caelestis* and *Chondrorhyncha Chestertoni*. New Grenada. (O. Frœbel, Zurich.)

Brasso-cattleya Chamberlainiæ. (*O. R.* 1902, 326.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* A garden hybrid between *Brassavola digbyana* and *Cattleya quadricolor*. (J. Chamberlain.)

Brasso-cattleya conspicua. (*G. M.* 1902, 440; *O. R.* 1902, 243.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Leopoldi* and *Brassavola glauca* or *B. digbyana*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Brasso-cattleya heatonensis. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 239; *O. R.* 1902, 310.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *Brassavola digbyana* and *Cattleya hardyana*. (Jules Hye, Ghent.)

Brasso-cattleya Mariæ. (*O. R.* 1902, 366; *J. of H.* 1902, xlv, 535.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Warneri* and *Brassavola digbyana*. (J. Chamberlain.)

***Buddleia albiflora.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 118, 139.) Loganiaceæ. *H.* Resembles *B. variabilis*. It forms a tree 20-30 ft. high. Leaves lanceolate, 5-9 in. long. Flowers about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, lilac with a yellow eye, in dense panicles. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Buddleia variabilis var. veitchiana.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 139, 142; *J. of H.* 1902, xlv, 381, f.) *H.* Differs from the type in having larger and denser inflorescences. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Calanthe triumphans. (*G. M.* 1902, 785; *Gard.* 1902, lxii, 372.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* A garden hybrid of which the parents are not definitely known. *C. vestita rubro-oculata* is supposed to be one. (N. C. Cookson.)

Calla eliottiana × albomaculata. (*R. H.* 1902, 374.) Araceæ. *G.* A garden hybrid between the species named. (J. Tailby, Wellesley, Mass., U.S.A.) [*Richardia*.]

Campanula grandis pallida. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 24.) Campanulaceæ. *H.* Flowers heliotrope-coloured. (A. Perry.)

***Caralluma torta.** (*K. B.* 1901, 142.) Asclepiadaceæ. *S.* Stem, obtusely 4-angled, 4-5 lin. thick. Leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, lanceolate-subulate. Flowers

- solitary, shortly stalked. Corolla about 8 lin. long, with linear lobes. Corona brown-purple, pallid at the tips of the lobes. South Arabia or Socotra. (Kew.)
- Carmichaelia odorata.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 81.) Leguminosæ. H. A shrub with stiff erect flattened leaf-like stems, minute trifoliate leaves, and small white flowers in short axillary clusters. New Zealand. (R. Lindsay.)
- Catalpa syringæfolia** Koehnei. (*M. D. G.* 1902, 44.) Bignoniaceæ. H. A variety in which the leaves have a broad golden-yellow margin. (H. A. Hesse, Weener, Germany.)
- Cattleya amethystoglossa** Sanderæ. (*G. M.* 1902, 202.) Orchidaceæ. G. A creamy-white variety. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*C. guttata Prinzii* var.]
- Cattleya aurea superba.** (*R. H. B.* 1902, 263.) S. A form with very richly-coloured and finely-shaped flowers. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)
- Cattleya bowringiana triumphans.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 313.) G. A variety having fine flowers of a rich purple colour. (J. Gurney Fowler.)
- Cattleya bowringiano - superba.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 313.) G. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Charlesworth & Co.)
- Cattleya Clymene.** (*O. R.* 1901, 302; *L. xvi.* t. 761.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Rex* and *C. Gigas*. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)
- Cattleya Firmini.** (*R. H. B.* 1902, 238.) S. Probably the same as *C. goossensiana*. (M. Lambeaux, Belgium.)
- Cattleya Gigas** var. *meulenaereana*. (*L. xvii.* t. 775.) G. Sepals and petals pale rose-coloured; lip rose-purple on the limb and tube, and yellow at the throat. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)
- Cattleya Grossii pallida.** (*O. R.* 1902, 339.) S. "A nearly white form, having the sepals slightly tinged with green, and the lip of a pale rose." (H. Low & Co.)
- Cattleya Hyades.** (*G. M.* 1902, 517.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. bicolor* and *C. speciosissima*. (Charlesworth & Co.)
- Cattleya labiata amesiana.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 344; *O. R.* 1902, 63, 362.) S. Flowers white, with a lilac-pink tint on the lip. (J. Bradshaw; H. Low & Co.)
- Cattleya labiata cærulea.** (*O. R.* 1902, 364.) G. Flower tinted with blue all over, the lip darker in colour. (H. A. Tracy.)
- Cattleya labiata cærulescens.** (*R. H. B.* 1902, 281.) G. A rather dull-coloured flower, having the lip marbled with bright purple. (Marquis de Wavrin.)
- Cattleya labiata concolor.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 313.) G. Flowers blush-white, with a purple blotch on the lip. (J. Gurney Fowler.)
- Cattleya labiata Cooksoniæ.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 344.) G. A variety having fine white flowers with a purple lip. (Sir F. Wigan.)
- Cattleya labiata glauca.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 344; *O. R.* 1902, 364.) G. Flowers tinged with lavender-blue. (H. Low & Co.)
- Cattleya labiata oakwoodiensis.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 383; *O. R.* 1902, 366.) G. A form in which the lip is claret-crimson throughout. (N. C. Cookson.)
- Cattleya labiata perfecta.** (*L. xvi.* t. 766.) G. Sepals and petals deep blush-colour; lip dark purple on the limb, brownish yellow at the throat, with two lateral light blotches. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)
- Cattleya labiata reedleyensis.** (*O. R.* 1902, 368.) G. "A pretty variety, having white sepals and petals and a pale rose-coloured lip." (R. Tunstill.)
- Cattleya labiata salmoneana.** (*R. H. B.* 1902, 281.) G. Sepals and petals salmon-rose, the fine lip bordered with the same colour. (Marquis de Wavrin.)
- Cattleya Leucothoe.** (*O. R.* 1902, 272.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. granulosa* and *C. walkeriana*. (E. O. Orpet, South Lancaster, Mass.)
- Cattleya Loddigesii delicata.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 237.) S. A very distinct form with blush-white flowers. (Stanley, Ashton & Co.)

Cattleya Loddigesii innocens. (*R. H. B.* 1902, 263.) S. Flower milky white and finely shaped. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cattleya magneana. (*Jard.* 1902, 328, t.; *Gard.* 1902, lxii, 448.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. guttata Leopoldi* and *C. massaiana*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Cattleya Memoria Bleui. (*L.* xvi, t. 764.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Aclandiae* and *C. granulosa*. (A. Bleu.)

Cattleya Mendelii Berti. (*Jard.* 1902, 112.) G. Flowers white, tinted with rose. (M. Bert, Colombes, France.)

Cattleya Mendelii leucoglossa. (*G. M.* 1902, 321.) G. "A pretty form with blush-tinted sepals." (W. P. Burkinshaw.)

Cattleya Mendelii Liptoni. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 442.) G. Flowers blush-white, with a purple blotch on the lip. (Stanley, Ashton & Co.)

Cattleya Mendelii Löwiæ. (*G. M.* 1902, 440.) G. Lip white, pale purple at the apex. (Sir F. Wigan.)

Cattleya Mendelii wisetonensis. (*G. M.* 1902, 350; *Gard.* 1902, lxii, 388.) G. Flower well-formed; sepals and petals blush; lip rich rose-purple, delicately veined; throat yellow, veined with reddish purple. (Captain J. F. Laycock; H. Low & Co.)

Cattleya Mossiæ alba cœlestis. (*G. M.* 1902, 328.) G. Flowers white, with a lavender-marked lip. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cattleya Mossiæ boelensis. (*R. H. B.* 1902, 166.) G. A dark-coloured form with a finely-shaped lip. (A. Faelens, Belgium.)

Cattleya Mossiæ cœlestis. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 442.) G. A form with lavender-tinted flowers. (Sir F. Wigan.)

Cattleya Mossiæ fulgens. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 442.) G. Flowers fine in colour and shape. (Sir F. Wigan.)

Cattleya pittiana. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 95.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. dowiana aurea* and *C. granulosa schofieldiana*. (H. T. Pitt.)

Cattleya Rothwelliæ. (*O. R.* 1902, 43.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Eldorado* and *C. boweringiana*. (J. E. Rothwell, Brookline, Mass.)

Cattleya schilleriano-Gigas. (*R. H.* 1902, 371.) G. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Dallemagne, Rambouillet, France.)

Cattleya semontiana. (*J. H. F.* 1902, 400; *R. H.* 1902, 302.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. aurea* and *C. Gigas sanderiana*. (O. Doine, Dourdan, France.)

Cattleya Stepmanni. (*R. H. B.* 1902, 280.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. corbeillensis* and *C. Warscewiczii*. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)

Cattleya Trianæ candida. (*R. H. B.* 1902, 47.) G. Sepals and petals snow-white; lip ivory-white, with a faint violet spot. (J. Boelens.)

Cattleya Trianæ coundonensis. (*O. R.* 1902, 115.) G. A variety with purple-rose sepals and petals, the front lobe of the lip crimson, and the disc orange. (G. Singer.)

Cattleya Trianæ Mariæ. (*O. R.* 1902, 89.) G. "A large and handsome form having silvery-white sepals and petals, delicately tinged and veined with pink, and the front of the lip deep magenta crimson, with two yellow blotches in the throat." (L. de Rothschild.)

Cattleya Trianæ Memoria Lindeni. (*S. H.* 1900, 54; *L.* xvii, t. 770.) G. A variety with very large dark mauve flowers, with the ends of the sepals and petals purple-red, and the lip velvety purple-red. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Cattleya Trianæ. (*R. H. B.* 1902, 47, 94, 117.) G. Descriptions are given of the following forms:—*angelica*, *bella*, *Brayi*, *Gemma*, and *rubens*. (Marquis de Wavrin.)

Cattleya wiganiana. (*Gard.* 1902, lxii, 71.) S. A variety of *C. warriniana*, a garden hybrid between *C. Warscewiczii* and *C. granulosa schofieldiana*. (Sir F. Wigan.)

Cattleya winniana. (*O. R.* 1902, 326.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. gaskelliana* and probably *C. Forbesii*. (J. Chamberlain.)

Cedrus verticillata glauca. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 442.) Coniferæ. H. A. variety with blue-green leaves. (J. Cheal & Sons.)

**Celmisia coriacea.* (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 191, f. 65.) Compositæ. H. H. A tomentose plant with oblong-lanceolate radical leaves, and flower-heads $1\frac{1}{2}$ –3 in. in diameter. Ray-florets white; disc yellow. New Zealand. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Celsia pontica. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 366.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. A plant "with whitish leaves and pure white flowers." (G. Jackman & Son.) [*C. pontica*, Boiss., from Asia Minor, is described as having green leaves and yellow flowers.]

Cereus trigonus var. *costaricensis.* (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1902, 457.) G. Cactaceæ. A climbing plant with white flowers more than 12 in. long and broad, producing an excellent fruit known under the name of "Pitahaya." Costa Rica. (Paris B. G.)

Cereus Tunilla. (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1902, 460.) A new species with slender climbing usually 4-angled stems, and rose-coloured flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. Costa Rica. (Paris B. G.)

Chænomeles simirenkiana. (*Gfl.* 1902, 103.) Rosaceæ. H. A sport from *C. (Cydonia) japonica*, having white leaves. (L. Simirenko, Gorodistsche, Kiew, Russia. [Exhibited in Paris in 1895.]

Chondro-bollea frœbeliana. (*O. R.* 1902, 347.) See *Bolleo-chondrorhyncha frœbeliana*.

Chrysanthemum segetum pumilum. (*Gfl.* 1902, 555, f. 114.) Compositæ. H. A very dwarf form, scarcely exceeding 8 in. high. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

**Cirrhopetalum Hookeri.* (*B. M.* t. 7869.) Orchidaceæ. S. A small plant with tufted grooved pseudobulbs an inch long, elliptic-oblong or lanceolate leaves 2 in. long, and a 6–10-flowered umbel on a slender peduncle rather longer than the leaves. The flowers are about an inch long, yellow, with reddish-purple streaks on the dorsal sepal. Western Himalaya. (Kew.)

**Clanthus puniceus albus.* (*Gfl.* 1902, 75.) Leguminosæ. G. A white-flowered variety. (E. Benary, Erfurt.)

Cœlogyne præcox albens. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 334.) Orchidaceæ. S. A nearly white form. (J. W. Moore.)

Colchicum speciosum maximum. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 309.) Liliaceæ. H. Plant $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. Flowers deep rosy-mauve, with segments 3 in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, white at the base. (S. W. Fitzherbert.)

**Cordylina Mayi.* (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 280.) Liliaceæ. G. Leaves green, 2 in. wide, margined with red. The young leaves are wholly red. (H. B. May.) [*Dracæna Mayi* in the list of 1901.]

**Corydalis cheilanthifolia.* (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 288.) Papaveraceæ. H. A small graceful plant with finely-cut fern-like leaves and racemes of small yellow flowers. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

**Cotoneaster angustifolia.* (*R. H.* 1902, 542; *Jard.* 1902, 372.) Rosaceæ. H. A spiny shrub somewhat resembling *Crataegus Pyracantha*. It attains a height of 6½ ft. Secondary branches many and short. Leaves elongated, persistent. Flowers small, white, in corymbs. Fruits at first pale yellow, later bright orange-yellow. Yunnan, China. (Maurice de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

**Cotoneaster Francheti.* (*R. H.* 1902, 379, ff. 159–161, 164.) H. A new species closely allied to *C. pannosa*. It is a shrub $3\frac{1}{4}$ –5 ft. high, having erect branches. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad. Flowers 5–15, in terminal corymbs. Fruit oblong, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, orange-yellow. Yunnan, China. (Maurice de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

**Crassula congesta.* (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 171.) Crassulaceæ. G. A new species. Plant not more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, very robust. Leaves thick and fleshy, ovate-lanceolate, 1– $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers numerous, densely crowded in a sessile terminal head 1– $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam. Petals scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, white. South Africa. (Kew.)

**Crassula conjuncta.* *G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 106.) G. Closely allied to *C. perforata*, but distinguished by

concave leaves, a narrower and more compact inflorescence, and larger and pure white flowers. South Africa. (Kew.)

***Crassula sedifolia.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 429.) *G.* A pretty new species. Plant 1-2 in. high when in flower. Leaves in small tufts at the base, with 3 or 4 pairs on the flowering-stems, 1-3½ lin. long, ¾-1½ lin. broad, ciliate, bright green, with a few red-brown spots along each margin. Flowers 3-9 together in terminal cymes. Petals white, 1½-2 lin. long. South Africa. (Kew.)

Cratægus saligna. (*Späth Cat.* 1902-03, 86.) *Rosaceæ.* *H.* A shrub growing to 15 feet high. Branches reddish brown, with thorns 5-10 lin. long, and lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate leaves, shining on the upper side. Mountains of Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Crinum D'Anconæ. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 302.) *Amaryllidaceæ.* *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. jemense* and *C. Moorei.* (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Crinum grillianum. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 300.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. longifolium* and *C. lineare.* (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

***Crinum Johnstoni.** (*B. M. t.* 7812.) *S.* A new species resembling *C. latifolium* in its flowers and *C. longifolium* in its leaves. These in the new species are 5-6 ft. long, and 2-2½ in. broad low down, the inner narrower. Peduncles rather stout, about 2 ft. long. Flowers many, in an umbel; pedicels about 1 in. long. Perianth-tube 4 in. long, green; segments about 3 lin. long, white, tinged with pink outside. British Central Africa. (Kew.)

Crinum lawsonianum. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 300.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. longifolium album* and *C. variabile.* (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Crinum Malbranchii. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 301.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. Moorei* and *C. jemense.* (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Crinum maximum. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 303.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. Schmidtii* and *C. jemense.* (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

***Crinum natans.** (*B. M. t.* 7862.) *S.* An aquatic species having submerged strap-shaped leaves 4-5 ft. long, 1½-2 in. broad, strongly waved along both margins. Peduncle 1 ft. long. Flowers umbellate, sessile. Perianth-tube 6 in. long, cylindric, pale green; segments 3 in. long, narrow, white, spreading and recurved. Guinea. (Kew.)

Crinum polezanthes. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 339.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. jemense* and *C. abyssinicum.* (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Crinum resowskianum. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 339.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. jemense* and *C. longifolium.* (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Crinum roseum. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 303.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. jemense* and *C. Moorei.* (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Crinum Samueli. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 304.) *G.* A new species allied to *C. pauciflorum.* Bulb about 3 in. in diameter by 2½ in. long. Leaves up to 4 ft. long and 2½ in. broad, with scabrous edges. Flowers 2, sessile, on a scape about 1 ft. long, white, slightly flushed with pink, odourless, 4½ in. in diam.; tube 3-3½ in. long. Central Africa. (A. Worsley.)

Crinum Wimbushi. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 303.) *G.* A new species closely resembling *C. Samueli*, differing in having leaves not scabrous on the edges, flowers with short pedicels, faintly fragrant, more fugacious, and with a longer style. Central Africa. (A. Worsley.)

***Crossosoma californicum.** (*R. H.* 1902, 103.) *Dilleniaceæ.* *G.* Shrub 3-15 ft. high. Leaves elliptic or oblong, 1-3 in. long. Flowers solitary, terminal; petals round, white, more than ½ in. in diam. Santa Catalina and Guadalupe Islands, South California. (W. E. Gumbleton.)

Cuphea miniata alba. (*Gfl.* 1902, 76.) *Lythraceæ.* *G.* A white-flowered variety. (E. Benary, Erfurt.)

Cupressus lawsoniana Stewarti. (*G. M.* 1902, 133.) *Coniferae.* *H.* "A handsome golden form of graceful habit." (J. Veitch & Sons.)

**Cupressus lawsoniana* *Wisselii*. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 442.) *H.* A variety "with intensely dark green foliage, which is very compact and close to the shoots." (*J. Cheal & Sons*.)

Cymbidium Holmesii. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 314; *O. R.* 1902, 343, 361.) *Orchidaceae*. *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. Mastersii* and *C. giganteum*. (*W. Holmes*.)

Cymbidium lowio-grandiflorum. (*O. R.* 1902, 90, 100.) *G.* A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (*J. Veitch & Sons*.)

Cymbidium lowio-Mastersii. (*G. M.* 1902, 96, 128, f.; *O. R.* 1902, 90.) *G.* A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (*Charlesworth & Co.*)

**Cymbidium rhodochilum*. (*O. R.* 1901, 10; 1902, 184; *Jard.* 1901, 276, f. 133; *J. of H.* 1902, xlv, 49.) *S.* A distinct species remarkable in having the front lobe of the lip a rich rose-red colour. The sepals and petals are yellowish-green, the latter being heavily blotched and dotted with black. Madagascar. (*Kew*.)

**Cymbidium simonsianum*. (*B. M.* t. 7863.) *G.* Leaves 2-3 ft. long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Raceme pendulous, loosely 10-20-flowered. Flowers 2 in. broad. Sepals and petals linear-oblong, greyish-white, with a blood-red central streak. Lip about half as long as the sepals, the terminal lobe white, with a yellow blotch, and the side lobes white, streaked with blood-red. Sikkim and Assam. (*Kew*.)

Cymbidium wiganianum. (*O. R.* 1902, 92.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. eburneum* and *C. tracyanum*. (*F. Sander & Sons*.)

Cymbidium zaleskianum. (*L.* xvii, t. 778.) *G.* Very probably a natural hybrid between *C. giganteum* and *C. grandiflorum*. Assam. (*L'Horticole Coloniale*, Brussels.)

**Cynorchis villosa*. (*B. M.* t. 7845.) *Orchidaceae*. *S.* A new species, one of the smallest-flowered of the genus. It has a dense spike-like raceme 3-4 in. long. The flowers are about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, rose-purple, the spur about as long as the lip. Madagascar. (*Kew*.)

Cytisus handsworthensis. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, suppl. May 31, iii.) *Leguminosae*. *H.* "A white-flowered plant suitable for the rockery." (*Fisher, Son & Sibray*.)

Cypripedium Argo-arthurianum. (*O. R.* 1902, 91.) *Orchidaceae*. *S.* A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (*R. I. Measures*.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium auriferum. (*L.* xvii, t. 771.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. Buxallii superbum* and *C. bellatulum* or *C. Sallieri*. (*L'Horticole Coloniale*, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium berkleyanum. (*O. R.* 1902, 90, 118.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. bellatulum* and *C. Buxallii*. (*Sir Trevor Lawrence*; *Charlesworth & Co.*) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium calloso-Warneri. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 445.) *S.* A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (*O. O. Wrigley*.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium callosum aureum. (*O. R.* 1901, 56; *G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 370.) *S.* Flower almost white, with a pale yellow pouch. (*S. Gratrix*.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium callosum Gratrixiae. (*O. R.* 1901, 368; *G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 370.) *S.* Sepals and petals white, with emerald-green lines and pink tips; lip of a deep crimson-ruby tint. (*S. Gratrix*.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Castalia. (*R. H.* 1902, 146.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. godseffianum* and *C. Druryi*. (Dalle-magne, Rambouillet, France.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium caudatum ashworthianum. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 281.) *S.* A fine variety resembling *C. caudatum Wallisii*. (*E. Ashworth*.) [*Phragmipedium*.]

Cypripedium Charlesworthii-lee-anum. (*Jard.* 1902, 69.) *S.* A garden hybrid between the species named. (*Cappe & Son*, Vésinet, France.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Charlesworthii marginatum. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 238.) *S.* Upper sepal nearly white, tinged with rose at the margin and base (*J. Cypher*.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Charlesworthii virginale. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 313.) S. Upper sepal pure white, with green at the base, and a pale purple central band. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium coundonensis. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 151.) S. A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. (G. Singer.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Curtisii giganteum. (*O. R.* 1902, 245.) S. "A very large form." (C. Parker.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium dowlerianum. (*O. R.* 1902, 91.) See *Paphiopedilum dowlingianum*.

Cypripedium dowlingleanum. (*G. M.* 1902, 134.) See *Paphiopedilum dowlingianum*.

Cypripedium edgbastonense. (*O. R.* 1902, 117.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. nitens* and *C. chamberlainianum*. (Birmingham B. G.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Edithæ. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 281.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. bellatulum* and *C. chamberlainianum*. [*Paphiopedilum*.] [This name has already been given to a hybrid between *C. conchiferum* and *C. Schlimii*. See *G. C.* 1892, xii, 458.]

Cypripedium giganteum. (*O. R.* 1902, 54.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. lawrenceanum* and *C. Sallieri hyeanum*. (T. Statter.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Graceæ. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 294.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. nireum* and *C. Boxallii*. (A. J. Keeling.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium hoogendyckianum. (*L.* xvi, 93.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. leeanum* and *C. villosum*. (F. Stepman, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium insigne corrugatum. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 445.) S. A form "with curiously corrugated lip." (O. O. Wrigley.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium insigne holfordianum. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 382, 413, f. 141.) S. Dorsal sepal pure white on the upper half, with a few rose-purple spots; greenish-yellow on the lower half, with purple brown markings.

Petals broad, yellow, with brownish-purple reticulation. Lower sepals whitish, with a few purple lines. Lip similar in colour to the petals. (Captain G. L. Holford.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Laflacheri. (*Jard.* 1902, 86.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. insigne* and *C. villosum*. (Château de la Flachère, France.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium lathamiano-Charlesworthii. (*Jard.* 1902, 48.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Cappe & Son, Vésinet, France.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium lawrenceanum hackbridgense. (*G. M.* 1902, 323; *O. R.* 1902, 212.) S. A richly coloured form. Dorsal sepal heavily suffused with rose-purple, and marked with heavy purple lines. The green in the petals and lip is darker than in the type. (H. T. Pitt; Sir Trevor Lawrence; F. Wellesley.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium purum. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 294.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. callosum* and *C. superbians*. (C. Parker.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium ridolfianum. (*Jard.* 1902, 63; *J. H. F.* 1902, 140.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. villosum* and *C. leeanum*. (Duval & Son, Versailles.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Salliero-ciliolare. (*Jard.* 1902, 79.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Duval & Son, Versailles.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Seguini. (*J. H. F.* 1902, 778.) S. A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. The flowers resemble those of *C. Boxallii atratum*. (C. Béraneck, Paris.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium spicerianum rubescens. (*R. H. B.* 1902, 48.) S. Dorsal sepal very large. (F. Spaë.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Stepmaniae. (*L.* xvi, t. 765.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. leeanum* and *C. villosum*. (F. Stepman, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Stevensii. (*O. R.* 1902, 51.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *C. Calypso* and *C. Albert Hye*. (W. Thompson.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Thurgoodi. (*O. R.* 1902, 308.) S. A garden hybrid derived from *C. bellatulum*, and a species of which the name is not recorded. (H. T. Pitt.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Troilus. (*O. R.* 1902, 26.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Sallieri hyeanum* and *C. insigne Sanderæ*. (J. Gurney, Fowler.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Darlingtonia californica rubra. (*G. M.* 1902, 351.) Sarraceniaceæ. G. "Differs from the type in being of a reddish hue instead of green." (A. J. A. Bruce.)

***Davidia involucrata.** (*R. H.* 1902, 377, f. 158.) Cornaceæ. H. A tree reaching a height of 30 ft., having leaves resembling those of a *Tilia*, and remarkable for the large white bracts (which are sometimes 7 in. long and 4 in. broad), borne in pairs at the ends of the branches, just below the flowers. Central China. (Maurice de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Dendrobium Cypheri. (*O. R.* 1902, 100.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *D. findlayianum* and *D. crassinode*. (J. Cypher.)

Dendrobium Holbrookii. (*O. R.* 1902, 56.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. Cassiope* and *D. dominianum*. (Dr. Cranstoun; E. Ashworth.)

Dendrobium Hunteri. (*O. R.* 1902, 153.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. brymerianum* and *D. nobile*. (H. J. Hunter.)

Dendrobium nobile colmanianum. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 116.) S. "A fine large pure white variety, with sulphur-yellow disc to the lip." (J. Colman.)

Dendrobium nobile jaspidium. (*L.* xvii, t. 781; *G. M.* 1902, 265.) S. Flowers very showy; apex of the segments red variegated with purple, or rose-coloured striated with red. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Dendrobium Phalænopsis Lindenæ. (*L.* xvi, t. 768.) S. Flowers large, creamy white, with the lip and edges of the petals streaked rose-purple, and the throat sulphur-yellow. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Dendrobium Phalænopsis rubescens. (*O. R.* 1902, 343.) S. "An exceptionally dark form." (S. Gratrix.)

Dendrobium wardianum fowlerianum. (*O. R.* 1902, 53.) S. A curious form in which the lateral sepals have each a yellow blotch with some dark purple markings at their inner angles near the base. (J. Gurney Fowler.)

***Desmodium amethystinum.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 210.) Leguminosæ. G. A new shrubby species 3-5 ft. high. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets elliptic, 4-7 in. long. Flowers about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, amethyst-coloured, in a terminal panicle. Yunnan, China. (Kew.)

Deutzia corymbiflora erecta. (*J. H. F.* 1902, 308; *R. H.* 1902, 267, 351.) Saxifragaceæ. H. Differs from the type in its more slender habit, longer and narrower leaves, and less crowded inflorescences. Yunnan, China. (Boucher, Paris.)

Deutzia discolor floribunda. (*J. H. F.* 1902, 311; *Gard.* 1902, lxi, 154.) H. A garden hybrid between *D. discolor purpurascens* and *D. gracilis*. (Lemoine, Nancy.) [Distributed in 1901.]

***Deutzia gracilis carminea.** (*J. H. F.* 1902, 310; *Gard.* 1902, lxi, 407.) H. A garden hybrid between *D. gracilis* and *D. discolor purpurascens*. (Lemoine, Nancy.) [Distributed in 1900.]

***Deutzia gracilis eximia.** (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 154; *J. H. F.* 1902, 310.) H. A garden hybrid between *D. gracilis* and *D. discolor purpurascens*. (Lemoine, Nancy.) [Distributed in 1901.]

***Deutzia kalmiæflora.** (*J. H. F.* 1902, 311.) H. A garden hybrid between *D. discolor purpurascens* and *D. parviflora*. (Lemoine, Nancy.) [Distributed in 1900.]

***Dimorphanthus mandshuricus foliis argenteis marginatis.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 280.) Araliaceæ. H. The same as *D. mandshuricus foliis variegatis*, included in the list of 1886. (J. Russell.)

Disa Luna. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 314.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *D. racemosa* and *D. Veitchi*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Echinacea purpurea var. atropurpurea and **var. rosea elegans.** (*R. H.* 1902, 507.) Compositæ. H.

Varieties differing from the type in the colour of the ray-florets. (Cayeux & Le Clerc, Paris.)

Echinacea rosea spectabilis. (*Gard.* 1902, lxii, 410.) *H.* A garden hybrid of which one of the parents is *E. angustifolia*.

Echinocactus knippelianus. (*M. K.* 1902, 9, 103.) *Cactaceæ.* *G.* A new species with simple cylindric grass-green stems, having about 13 ribs, and canary-yellow flowers. Paraguay. (K. Knippel, Klein Quenstedt, Germany.)

Echinocactus microspermus var. **macrancistrus.** (*M. K.* 1902, 157, f.) *G.* The spines are longer than in the type. (F. de Laet, Contich, Belgium.)

***Echium Wildpretii.** (*B. M.* t. 7847.) *Boraginaceæ.* *G.* A handsome new species, cultivated for some time under the erroneous name of *E. candicans*. Stem 2-3 ft. high, simple. Leaves long and narrow. Flowers pale red, in a long dense thyrsus. Canary Islands. (Kew.)

***Epiphyllum delicatum.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 411.) *Cactaceæ.* *S. A.* pretty new species very similar to *E. truncatum*, but the plant is more erect, the branches are more strongly toothed, and the flowers are larger and white, flushed with pink. Brazil. (W. Bull & Sons.)

Erigeron grandiflorus elatior. (*Jard.* 1902, 107, f. 56.) *Compositæ.* *H.* The stems are 12-16 in. high, each bearing 1-4 rather large lilac-coloured flower-heads. (Heinemann, Erfurt, Germany.)

Eupatorium adenophorum foliis variegatis. (*R. H.* 1902, 218.) *Compositæ.* *G.* The leaves are variegated with white or yellowish-white. (Cayeux & Le Clerc, Paris.)

Euphorbia cereiformis var. **submamillaris.** (*M. K.* 1902, 106, 125, f.) *Euphorbiaceæ.* *G.* Differs from the type in having the ribs divided by transverse furrows into rectangular acute mamillæ. (Berlin B. G.; Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.) [Often cultivated as *E. imbricata*.]

Euphorbia heptagona var. **fulvispina.** (*M. K.* 1902, 109.) *G.* Differs

from the type in having a more grey-green stem, and more numerous reddish-brown spines. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.)

Euphorbia mammillaris var. **spinosior.** (*M. K.* 1902, 109, f.) *G.* Spines longer and more numerous than in the type. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.)

***Euphorbia viperina.** (*M. K.* 1902, 39.) *G.* A new species belonging to the group *Medusæ*. Stem short, obconical, thickened, stellately branched at the apex; branches many, spreading, with 6 or 7 spiral rows of hexagonal tubercles. Cape? (Palermo B. G.; Kew.)

Euryops socotranus. (*B. M.* t. 7838.) *Compositæ.* *G.* A glabrous undershrub about 3 ft. high. Leaves deeply divided into 3 or 4 long narrowly linear segments. Flower-heads yellow, about 1½ in. in diam., on slender peduncles as long as the leaves. Socotra. (Edinburgh B. G.)

***Exacum Forbesii.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 50, 93, f. 32.) *Gentianaceæ.* *G.* Of bushy habit, a foot or less in height. Leaves triangular, 1½ in. across at the base; flowers about ½ in. across, in terminal racemes, purple in colour, with prominent yellow anthers. Socotra. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Farfugium giganteum. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 142.) *Compositæ.* *H.* A new name proposed for *Senecio Kämpferi* var. *aureo-maculata*.

***Ficus pandurata.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 440.) *Urticaceæ.* *G.* A robust erect plant. Leaves often more than 1 ft. long, fiddle-shaped, glabrous, shining above, cordate at the base, very shortly stalked. (F. Sander & Sons.) [This is not *F. pandurata*, Hance, a species from South China, of which the leaves are only 2-4 in. long, scabrous, acute at the apex, and not cordate at the base.]

***Freesia Armstrongii.** (*Gard.* 1901, lix, 374, f.; *G. M.* 1902, 352.) *Iridaceæ.* *G.* In general appearance much like *F. refracta*, but widely different in the colour of the flowers; the tube is white, with orange at the base, and the segments are heavily margined with rich rose, in which there is a suspicion of purple. Cape Colony. (Kew.) [Introduced about four years ago.]

**Fritillaria askabadensis*. (*J. H. F.* 1902, 145; *B. M. t.* 7850; *J. of H.* 1902, xlv, 292, 386, f.; *G. M.* 1902, 744, f.) Liliaceæ. H. A new species belonging to the section *Petilium*. Stem about 3 ft. high, stout. Uppermost leaves 5-6 in. long, linear-lanceolate, forming a whorl-like cluster. Flowers 5 to 8, pendulous among the uppermost leaves. Perianth about 1 in. long, campanulate, pale yellow-green. Central Asia. (Van Tubergen, junr., Haarlem; Miss Willmott.)

**Fritillaria tuntasia*. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 307; *J. of H.* 1902, xlv, 540.) H. Plant 8-10 in. high. Leaves long and glaucous. Flowers campanulate, 4 to 6 together, intensely dark maroon, about 1 in. across. Native country unknown. (Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.)

Gazania. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 45, 314, 315.) Compositæ. G. The following garden hybrids are described or mentioned:—*G. Arctotis*, *coronata*, *diademata*, *elmensis*, *gloriosa*, *illustris*, *Italia*, *ochroleuca*, *romana*, *Trinacria*, *vomerensis*.

Gentiana acaulis var. *Kochii*. (*Gard.* 1902, lxii, 411.) Gentianaceæ. H. Flowers very large and finely-coloured. Mountains of Greece. (S. Arnott.) [This is probably *G. kochiana*, Perr. & Song. = *G. acaulis*.]

**Geranium grandiflorum*. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 300.) Geraniaceæ. H. "May be described as a dwarf and refined *G. pratense* with enlarged flowers." Himalaya. (Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.)

Gerbera Jamesoni var. *illustris*. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 167.) Compositæ. G. A very robust variety. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

**Gladiolus Mackinderi*. (*B. M. t.* 7860.) Iridaceæ. G. A new species. Stem slender, about 2 ft. high. Leaves narrowly linear, the lower about 1 ft. long. Spike 6 in. long, 5 or 6-flowered. Perianth-tube yellow; limb scarlet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ across, with broad segments. Mount Kenia, British East Africa. (Kew.)

Gomphocarpus textilis. (*R. H.* 1902, 34, f. 10.) Asclepiadaceæ. G. A subshrubby plant about 3 ft. high. Stems slender, not much branched. Leaves long, linear-lanceolate. Flowers in pendulous terminal corymbs, white,

with violet coronal lobes. Tropics, precise country unknown. (Villa Thuret, Antibes, France.)

**Goodyera nuda*. (*O. R.* 1902, 239.) Orchidaceæ. S. Leaves variegated. "Flowers whitish, with the petals and mid-vein of the sepals light brown, and barely two lines long." An imperfectly known species. Mascarene Islands. (Kew.)

Gypsophila paniculata flore-pleno. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 236, 336.) Caryophyllaceæ. H. "The flowers are not double in the usual manner, but present really an instance of proliferation, each apparent bloom being really a head of blooms." (D. S. Thomson & Sons.)

Gypsophila repens monstrosa. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 365.) H. Said to be a new plant of great merit. (A. Perry.)

Habenaria Medusa. (*L. xvii*, t. 783; *O. R.* 1902, 164.) Orchidaceæ. S. The white flowers are remarkable in having the lip divided nearly to the base into about forty narrow filaments. Java. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

**Hæmanthus imperialis*. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 85, 98, f. 33; *G. M.* 1902, 84, f.; *Gard.* 1902, lxi, 84; *J. of H.* 1902, xlv, 110.) Amaryllidaceæ. S. Resembles a finely developed *H. mirabilis*. It produces a large globular umbel of orange and salmon-coloured flowers, in which the segments are unusually broad. Congo. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

**Hæmanthus Laurentii*. (*J. H. F.* 1902, 289.) S. A new species allied to *H. Lindeni*, but differing in the length of the perianth-tube, which is scarcely 5 lin. long. The flowers are salmon-coloured, in a rather dense globose umbel about 7 in. across. Congo. (Brussels B. G.)

Helenium grandicephalum atropurpureum. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 441.) Compositæ. H. A variety of *H. autumnale*, with almost entirely crimson flower-heads. (T. S. Ware.)

**Heliconia Edwardus Rex*. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 440.) Scitamineæ. S. A species with crimson *Canna*-like foliage. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Heuchera brizoides gracillima. (*Gard.* 1902, lxii, 9; *J. of H.* 1902, xlv, 520.) Saxifragaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *H. micrantha*, or its var. *rosea*, and *H. brizoides*. (Lemoine, Nancy; R. Wallace & Co.)

Hibiscus Manihot dissecta. (*R. H.* 1902, 113, f. 43.) Malvaceæ. G. The leaves are cut almost to the petiole into narrow lobes. (Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

Hibiscus Scotti. (*B. M.* t. 7816.) S. A large bush or small tree. Leaves shortly stalked, usually ovate, entire 3-lobed or toothed. Flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, bright golden yellow, with carmine at the base of the broad petals. Socotra. (Edinburgh B. G.)

Hieracium Bornmulleri. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 195, 221.) Compositæ. H. Something like *H. villosum*, but the leaves are thicker and more woolly, though not so white, and the flower-heads are larger and of a brighter yellow. Asia Minor. (S. Arnott.)

Hippeastrum Kromeri. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 38, 165.) Amaryllidaceæ. G. Said to be a new species most closely allied to *H. correiense*, and having fulvous foliage. Brazil. (E. Kromer.)

***Hippeastrum stylosum nudum.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 39.) G. "Filaments remarkably exerted, and the stamens spread out as in *H. calyptratum*." (A. Worsley.)

Hunteria Ballayi. (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1902, 279, 281.) Apocynaceæ. S. A new species. It is a glabrous shrub, with large elliptic leaves and few-flowered axillary inflorescences. The corolla-tube is 3 lin. long, and the lobes $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin. long. Gaboon. (Paris B. G.)

Hyacinthus azureus var. amphibolis. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 358.) Liliaceæ. H. Spikes 3 in. high, consisting of about 50 flowers, which are rather paler in colour than in the type. (R. Wallace & Co.)

Hydrangea superba. (*Gard.* 1902, lxii, 210.) Saxifragaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *H. Otaksa* and *H. Hortensia cyanoclada*. (H. Walsh, Wood's Holl, Mass., U.S.A.)

Iberis hyacinthiflora. (*Gfl.* 1902, 62.) Cruciferae. H. An annual with long racemes of milk-white flowers. (Prussian Hort. Soc.)

Idesia polycarpa foliis variegatis. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 139.) Bixaceæ. H. Leaves variegated with sulphur-yellow and grey. (P. Praver, Padua.)

Imantophyllum cyrtantho-miniatum (*J. of H.* 1902, xlv, 135.) Amaryllidaceæ. S. Presumably a garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (W. Bull & Sons.) [*? Clivia cyrtanthiflora*.]

Impatiens cuspidata var. arthritica. (*B. M.* t. 7844.) Geraniaceæ. S. Differs from the type in having the lower nodes very much thickened. Nilghiri Mountains. (Edinburgh B. G.)

***Indigofera caudata.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 210.) Leguminosæ. G. A new shrubby species, 3-8 ft. high, covered on the young shoots with a copper-coloured pubescence. The flowers are white, about 4 lin. long, arranged in very long tail-like racemes. Yunnan, China. (Kew.)

***Iris Aschersoni.** (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 288, ff.) Iridaceæ. H. A new species closely allied to *I. Grant-Duffii*, but having much narrower leaves. The flowers appear to be greenish-yellow, with thin purple lines. Asia Minor. (Siehe.)

***Iris bucharica.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 385, f. 135; *G. M.* 1902, 243, f.) H. A new species resembling *I. orchioides*, but the falls are different in shape, having a strap-shaped claw and an obovate blade, which bears a large crest. Eastern Bokhara. (Van Tubergen, junr., Haarlem.)

Iris lupina robusta. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 393.) H. The colour of the flowers appears to differ from that of the type. Amongst other characters the standards are described as silver-grey, veined with brown. (R. Wallace & Co.)

Iris Masia. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 288.) H. Closely resembles *I. Grant-Duffii*, but it has deep-purple flowers. Asia Minor? (Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.)

Iris paracina. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 397.)
H. A garden hybrid between *I. paradora* and *I. sambucina*. (Barr & Sons.)

Iris sarpedon. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 398; *G. M.* 1902, 383, 476, f.; *Gard.* 1902, lxi, June 14, viii, misprinted *sarpedord*.) H. Said to be a hybrid between *I. pallida dalmatica* and *I. asiatica*. (G. Yeld.)

***Iris sofarana magnifica.** (*G. M.* 1902, 348, 351, f.; *Gard.* 1902, lxi, 388, 393; lxii, 10, f.) H. A large-flowered form. The falls are broad, red-brown, shaded with purple, and have a purple crest. Standards somewhat paler, beautifully reticulated. (R. Wallace & Co.; Barr & Sons.)

***Iris warleyensis.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 386, f. 134; *Gard.* 1902, lxi, 232, 241, f.) H. A new species very similar to *I. orchoides cærulea*, from which it differs chiefly in the colour of the flowers, shades of violet predominating in those of the new species. Eastern Bokhara. (Van Tubergen, junr., Haarlem; Miss Willmott.)

Ismene calathina grandiflora. (*Jard.* 1902, 214, f. 112.) Amaryllidaceæ. G. The corona is larger than in the type. (J. Barth Bos, Overveen, near Haarlem.) [*Hymenocallis calathina* var.]

Jasminum floribundum. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 20.) Oleaceæ. G. Resembles the well-known *J. officinale*. The leaves are pinnate, with usually five leaflets. Flowers white, fragrant, nearly 1 in. across, in terminal and lateral few-flowered cymes. Abyssinia and Somaliland. (Cambridge B. G.)

***Jasminum Maingayi.** (*B. M. t.* 7823.) S. A scandent shrub. Leaves ovate-oblong or lanceolate, 3-4 in. long. Flowers in terminal cymes. Corolla white; tube 1 in. long; limb $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, with 8 to 10 narrowly oblong segments. Penang. (F. Sander & Sons; Kew.)

***Kalanchoe diversa.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 210.) Crassulaceæ. G. A new species in general appearance somewhat resembling *K. Kirkii*. Stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. high. Leaves lanceolate to elliptic-ovate, up to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, toothed, glabrous, with petioles $\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers in subcorymbose cymes; corolla-tube about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, green; lobes 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, pale vermilion-orange. Somaliland. (Kew.)

***Kalanchoe kewensis.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 387; *Gard.* 1902, lxii, 26, ff.) G. A garden hybrid between *K. Bentii* and *K. flammea*. (Kew.)

***Kalanchoe Kirkii.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 110; *B. M. t.* 7871.) G. A new species. Stem 2-4 ft. high. Lower and middle leaves oblong to lanceolate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with petioles $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. long. Flowers brilliant orange-scarlet, in large corymbose cymes. Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa. (Earl Fitzwilliam; Kew.) [Introduced in 1893, and cultivated under the name of *K. coccinea*, with which species it has been confused.]

***Kalanchoe somaliensis.** (*B. M. t.* 7831.) G. A new species with an erect shrubby habit. Leaves obovate, or oblong-obovate, 4-6 in. long, toothed. Flowers in a loose cyme 6-10 in. long and broad. Corolla white, faintly tinged with yellow; tube 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; segments of the limb $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, ovate-lanceolate. Somaliland. (Kew.)

Kitaibelia Lindemuthii. (*J. of H.* 1902, xlv, 253; *Gard.* 1902, lxii, 211.) Malvaceæ. H. A graft-hybrid, produced by grafting *K. vitifolia* on *Abutilon Thompsoni*. The leaves are prettily marbled as in the *Abutilon*. (H. Lindemuth, Berlin.)

***Kniphofia longiflora.** (*K. B.* 1901, 134.) Liliaceæ. G. Leaves linear, 2 ft. long. Peduncle stout, 3 ft. high or more. Raceme dense, oblong, 3 in. long. Perianth slender, deflexed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, yellow-red. Natal. (Kew.)

Kosteletzkya pentacarpa. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 169.) Malvaceæ. H. An erect plant rather more than a yard high, with cordate toothed leaves, and rather large pale rose flowers, borne singly on peduncles a little shorter than the leaves. Russia.

Lælia flavina. (*O. R.* 1902, 147; *G. M.* 1902, 267.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *L. pumila* and *L. flava*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Lælia Gilbertii. (*Gard.* 1902, lxii, 372; *G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 384.) S. Supposed to be a natural hybrid between *L. tenebrosa* and *L. elegans*. (F. Wellesley.)

Lælia præstans. (*R. H. B.* 1902, 264, 281.) S. The following forms are described: — *Lindeni*, *ronseleana*, *vinckeana*, and *virginalis*. (Marquis de Wavrin.) [*L. pumila* var.]

Lælio-cattleya amœna. (*R. H.* 1902, 582.) *Orchidaceæ*. *G.* A garden hybrid between *Lælia harpophylla* and *Cattleya Eldorado alba*. (*C. Maron*, Brunoy, France.) [This name has already been used for a hybrid between *Cattleya Loddigesii* and *Lælia Perrinii*.]

Lælio-cattleya burbagensis. (*O. R.* 1902, 271.) *G.* A garden hybrid probably between *Cattleya granulosa* and *Lælia purpurata*. (*C. C. Hurst*.)

Lælio-cattleya choletiana. (*O. R.* 1902, 99; *G. M.* 1902, 131, 214, f.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Mossiæ* and *Lælia superbiens*. (*Dallemagne*, Rambouillet, France.)

Lælio-cattleya conspicua. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 25; *O. R.* 1902, 243.) See *Brasso-cattleya conspicua*.

Lælio-cattleya Cooksonæ. (*O. R.* 1902, 307.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *L.-c. Clive* and *Cattleya labiata*. (*N. C. Cookson*.)

Lælio-cattleya digbyano-Schrøderæ. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 219, 235, 239, f. 75.) *G.* A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (*J. Veitch & Sons*.)

Lælio-cattleya dormaniano-aurea. (*R. H.* 1902, 494.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *Lælia dormaniana* and *Cattleya aurea*. (*O. Doin*, Dourdan, France.)

Lælio-cattleya Duchesnei. (*L. xvii*, t. 777.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *Lælia purpurata* and *Cattleya schilleriana*. (*L'Horticole Coloniale*, Brussels.)

Lælio-cattleya Edwardi. (*G. M.* 1902, 169.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *Lælia cinnabarina* and *Cattleya hardyana*. (*F. Sander & Sons*.)

Lælio-cattleya godiniana. (*R. H.* 1902, 218.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Gigas* and *Lælia grandis tenebrosa*. (*Dallemagne*, Rambouillet, France.)

Lælio-cattleya gracilis. (*R. H. B.* 1902, 280.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *Cattleya bowringiana* and *Lælia anceps*. (*A. A. Peeters*, Brussels.)

Lælio-cattleya Groganiæ. (*O. R.* 1902, 30, 64.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *Lælia dayana* and *Cattleya harrisoniana*. (*Mrs. Grogan*.)

Lælio-cattleya Hodgkinsonæ. (*O. R.* 1902, 219.) *G.* Supposed to be a garden hybrid between *Lælia harpophylla* and *Cattleya Mossiæ*. (*Dr. Hodgkinson*.)

Lælio-cattleya Humberti. (*R. H.* 1902, 297; *J. H. F.* 1902, 337.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *Lælia majalis* or *L. superbiens* and *Cattleya Aclandæ*. (*Dallemagne*, Rambouillet, France.)

Lælio-cattleya Liptoni. (*O. R.* 1902, 29.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *Lælia anceps* and *Cattleya labiata*. (*A. A. Peeters*, Brussels.)

Lælio-cattleya Mariæ. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 384.) See *Brasso-cattleya Mariæ*.

Lælio-cattleya mollis. (*O. R.* 1902, 342.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Mossiæ* and *Lælia boothiana*. (*F. Sander & Sons*.)

Lælio - cattleya Mossiæ - grandis. (*R. H.* 1902, 261.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Mossiæ* and *Lælia grandis*. (*Dallemagne*, Rambouillet, France.)

Lælio - cattleya Pauli. (*L. xvii*, t. 784.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *Lælia purpurata* and *Cattleya schilleriana*. (*L'Horticole Coloniale*, Brussels.)

Lælio - cattleya Perrino - Mossiæ. (*R. H.* 1902, 582.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *Lælia Perrinii* and *Cattleya Mossiæ*. (*C. Béraneck*, Paris.)

Lælio-cattleya Rex. (*G. M.* 1902, 328.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Mossiæ reineckiana* and *Lælia purpurata*. (*F. Sander & Sons*.)

Lælio-cattleya wylamiana. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 183.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *Cattleya granulosa* and *Lælia crispa*. (*J. S. Moss*.)

Lathyrus Mulkak. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 407.) *Leguminosæ*. *H.* Like *L. grandiflorus*, "but bears more flowers, which are deeper in colour, and fragrant." Central Asia. (*Max Leichtlin*, Baden-Baden.)

Layia gaillardiodoides. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 61, f. 23.) Compositæ. H. A loosely branched hispidly hairy annual 1-2 ft. high, having lanceolate or linear leaves, and rather large flower-heads; ray-florets 12-20, orange-yellow. California. (W. E. Gumbleton; Dammann & Co., Naples.)

Leptolælia Veitchii. (*O. R.* 1902, 149, 157.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Leptotes bicolor* and *Lælia cinnabarina*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Ligustrum yunnanense. (*R. H.* 1902, 497, ff. 223-225.) Oleaceæ. H. A vigorous deciduous shrub 10-13 ft. high, with divaricate sometimes pendulous branches, elliptic-lanceolate leaves $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and large terminal paniculate inflorescences. Yunnan, China. (Paris B. G.)

Lilium longiflorum var. *insulare*. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, Jan. 4, vii, f.) Liliaceæ. H. H. Similar to the variety *Harrisii*, but the perianth is longer. Magelhaes Archipelago, South of Japan.

Linaria Pancici. (*Gfl.* 1902, 105.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. A beautiful dwarf species with narrowly lanceolate leaves and large canary-yellow flowers. Orient. (Dammann & Co.) [This is not the true *L. Pancici*, Janka, which is referred to *L. dalmatica* var. *macedonica*, a tall erect plant, with large ovate-lanceolate leaves and a dense raceme of large yellow flowers.]

***Listrostachys bracteosa.** (*O. R.* 1902, 296.) Orchidaceæ. S. Stem very short. Leaves oblong, 6-9 in. long, arching, with an unequally lobed apex. Raceme axillary, few-flowered. Flowers fleshy, pale yellowish green. Mascarene Islands. (Kew.)

Lycaste Cappei. (*J. H. F.* 1902, 139.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *L. plana* and *L. Skinneri*. (M. Cappe, Vésinet, France.)

Lycaste Charlesworthi. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 135.) G. A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Lycaste lucianiana. (*O. R.* 1902, 53.) G. A natural hybrid between *L. Skinneri* and *L. lasioglossa*. (Frau Ida Brandt, Zurich.)

Lycaste Skinneri denholmiana. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 231.) G. The upper lobes of the flower are rich crimson, and the lip almost white. (Stanley, Ashton & Co.)

Lycoris radiata var. *pumila*. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 242.) Amaryllidaceæ. G. Much dwarfer than the type. Central China. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Lycoris Sprengeri. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 469.) H. A distinct new species, having short ovate spathe-valves, long pedicels, rose-pink or purplish-rose flowers without any distinct tube above the ovary. Japan? (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

***Magnolia salicifolia.** (*Veitch Cat.* [1902], 45.) Magnoliaceæ. H. A small tree with slender branches. Leaves lanceolate, 5-6 in. long, light green above and silvery white beneath. North Japan. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Mammillaria Bussleri. (*M. K.* 1902, 47, f.) Cactaceæ. G. Stem subglobose, furnished with long spreading spines. Flowers $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in. in diameter, apparently white. Mexico. (W. Mundt, Pankow, Germany.)

Maranta insignis. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 63; *J. of H.* 1902, xlv, 218, f.) Scitamineæ. S. Leaves about 15 in. long and 2 in. broad in the middle, tapering to the apex, wavy on the margins, bright green, with olive-green markings. Brazil. (W. Bull & Sons.)

Masdevallia xipheres. (*O. R.* 1902, 228.) Orchidaceæ. G. Allied to *M. muscosa*, differing in having several-flowered scapes, and rather larger greenish brown flowers, with traces of darker spots, and stouter purple-brown tails. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Maxillaria macrura. (*O. R.* 1902, 343.) Orchidaceæ. G. This is the correct name for the plant called *M. longispala* in the list of 1890.

***Mertensia primuloides.** (*Gfl.* 1902, 248; *Gard.* 1902, lxii, 178.) Boraginaceæ. H. A small tufted plant growing about 6 in. high. Leaves lanceolate. Flowers about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, in dense racemes; pedicels very short. Corolla indigo-blue, passing into white and yellow. Western Himalaya. (Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.)

***Mesembryanthemum Mahoni.**

(*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 190.) Ficoideæ. *G.* A new species. Plant about 6 in. high, densely covered with minute crystalline papillæ. Leaves subterete, 1-1½ in. long, 1¼-1½ lin. broad. Flowers in terminal cymes. Petals bright violet-purple, in two series, 3-6 lin. long. South Rhodesia. (Kew.)

***Mesembryanthemum racemosum.**

(*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 350.) *G.* A new species most nearly allied to *M. asperum* and *M. compressum*, differing in having racemose sessile flowers; these are about 1 in. across, deep rose-pink, having the petals in about three series. South Africa. (Kew.)

Miltonia vexillaria gigantea.

(*G. M.* 1902, 416; *J. of H.* 1902, xlv, 49, f.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* Flowers large, of a deep reddish-rose colour, paler at the base of the lip, and having a large yellow disk marked with rose and crimson lines. (Sir F. Wigan.)

Minkeliersia biflora. (*B. M. t.* 7819.)

Leguminosæ. *G.* A tuberous-rooted plant with slender twining stems, trifoliate stalked leaves, and 2-flowered axillary peduncles about 2½ in. long. The flowers are pale red-purple, 1½ in. long. The genus is allied to *Phaseolus*. Mexico. (Kew.)

***Moschosma riparium.** (*G. C.* 1902,

xxxii, 123, f. 35.) Labiatæ. *G.* A shrub with hairy stems, stalked ovate cordate crenate leaves, and very numerous small cream-coloured flowers in erect panicles. Tropical South Africa. (J. Veitch & Sons; Kew.)

Musa imperialis. (*B. T. O.* 1902,

235.) Scitamineæ. *S.* Said to be a magnificent species, belonging to the same group as *M. Ensete*. It has a subterranean perennial stem, and enormous somewhat lanceolate leaves. Cameroons.

Nephrolepis Pierstoni. (*G. M.* 1902,

230.) Filices. *S.* A sport from the Boston Fern (*N. exaltata* var. *bostoniensis*) in which the pinnae are very much divided. (F. Pierston & Co., Tarrytown, New York.)

Nerine flexuosa alba. (*G. M.* 1902,

710; *G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 325.) Amaryllidaceæ. *G.* A white-flowered variety. South Africa. (Barr & Sons.)

Odontoglossum Alexandra Regina.

(*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 442; *O. R.* 1902,

214; *Gard.* 1902, lxii, 17.) Orchidaceæ. *G.* A supposed hybrid between *O. schlieperianum* or *O. Inseayi* and *O. grande*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Odontoglossum Alexandræ Imperatrix Regina. (*Gard.* 1902, lxii, 17.)

See *O. crispum Imperatrix Reginae*.

Odontoglossum ardentissimum.

(*O. R.* 1902, 175; *G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 50, f. 19.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *O. crispum* and *O. Pescatorei*. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum armainvillierense

var. *ardentissimum*. (*O. R.* 1902, 209, 240 f. 22.) See *O. ardentissimum*.

Odontoglossum bellatulum. (*O. R.*

1902, 99.) *G.* Supposed to be a garden hybrid between *O. Pescatorei* and *O. sceptrum*. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.) [This is not the same *O. bellatulum* recorded in the list of 1899.]

Odontoglossum chromaticum. (*G. C.*

1902, xxxi, suppl. May 31, ii.) *G.* A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum concinnum. (*O. R.*

1902, 175, 210.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *O. crispum* and *O. Pescatorei*. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum crispum ardentis-

simum. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, suppl. May 31, ii; *G. M.* 1902, 349, f.) See *O. ardentissimum*.)

Odontoglossum crispum Back-

housei. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 266.) *G.* An unspotted variety. (A. Warburton.)

Odontoglossum crispum concin-

num. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, suppl. May 31, ii; *G. M.* 1902, 349.) See *O. concinnum*.

Odontoglossum crispum dulce.

(*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, suppl. May 31, ii; *G. M.* 1902, 349.) See *O. dulce*.

Odontoglossum crispum etterbeek-

ensis. (*O. R.* 1902, 176.) *G.* Remarkable for its light yellow segments prettily spotted with brown. (Fl. Claes, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum gratixia-

num. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 25.) *G.* "A closely-flowered spotted form." (S. Gratrix.)

Odontoglossum crispum Imperatrix Reginae. (*O. R.* 1902, 214; *G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 443.) *G.* "A fine purplish rose form, with some reddish purple in the middle of each segment, and some white at the base." (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontoglossum crispum Memoria Bulli. (*L.* xvii, t. 780.) *G.* Flowers well-formed, marked with very large brownish red blotches. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum Pittiæ. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 314.) *G.* Flowers heavily and symmetrically blotched with dark chocolate-purple. (H. T. Pitt.)

Odontoglossum crispum Poultoni. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 314, 344.) *G.* Flowers white, heavily blotched with purplish-rose. (T. Baxter; De B. Crawshay.)

Odontoglossum crispum reedleyense. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 67, 123.) *G.* A colour variety. (R. Tunstall.)

Odontoglossum crispum Robsoni. (*O. R.* 1902, 93.) *G.* "A fine round form rather nicely marked." (J. Robson.)

Odontoglossum crispum truffautianum. (*O. R.* 1902, 115.) *G.* A white form with irregular clusters of red brown blotches in the middle of the segments. (Baron Sir H. Schröder.)

Odontoglossum crispum venificum. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, suppl. May 31, ii; *G. M.* 1902, 349.) See *O. venificum*.

Odontoglossum dickensianum. (*R. H.* 1902, 218.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *O. Halli* and *O. crispum* var. *Patcho*. (Dallemanne, Rambouillet, France.)

Odontoglossum dulce. (*O. R.* 1902, 175, 210.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *O. crispum* and *O. Pescatorei*. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum Edwardus Rex. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 413, f. 152; *G. M.* 1902, 350, f.) *G.* Supposed to be a natural hybrid, probably between *O. crispum* and *O. excellens*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontoglossum galbum. (*L.* xvii, 12; *G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 281.) *G.* Supposed to be a natural hybrid between *O. odoratum* and *O. hunsnewellianum*. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum harryano-excellens. (*G. M.* 1902, 328.) *G.* A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (J. Rutherford.)

Odontoglossum harryano-triumphans. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 442; *Gard.* 1902, lxii, 17.) *G.* A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Odontoglossum Hystrix secundum nulli. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 315.) *G.* "Sepals deep chocolate, with pale greenish-yellow tips, the petals being less heavily marked. The heavily fringed white lip is marked with red." (H. T. Pitt.)

Odontoglossum leeanum crawshayanum. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 50.) *G.* "More densely spotted than the type." (De B. Crawshay.)

Odontoglossum Mulus hellemense. (*Jard.* 1902, 92.) *G.* A beautiful variety with clear canary-yellow flowers. (M. Fanyau, Hellemmes, Nord, France.)

Odontoglossum Pescatorei Charlesworthii. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, suppl. May 31, ii; *G. M.* 1902, 349.) "A fine white flower, profusely blotched with violet-purple." (Charlesworth & Co.)

Odontoglossum Pescatorei inusitatum. (*G. M.* 1902, 328.) *G.* Large flowers with pure white sepals and petals. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum Pescatorei virginale. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 25.) *G.* "A chaste form with a pale yellow blotch on the lip." (S. Gratrix.)

Odontoglossum sceptrum-crispum. (*L.* xvii, t. 773.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *O. sceptrum* and *O. crispum*. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum tripudio-crispum. (*O. R.* 1902, 367.) *G.* A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontoglossum triumphans Cobbii. (*J. of H.* 1902, xlv, 326.) *G.* Flowers larger and finer than those of the type. (W. Cobb.)

Odontoglossum triumphans latispalum. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 315; *G. M.* 1902, 302.) *G.* "The broad sepals and petals are tipped with green, the

remaining portion being chocolate-brown. The marking on the petals is slightly relieved by streaks of white at the base. The lip is white, heavily marked with a light chocolate." (Baron Schröder.)

Odontoglossum venificum. (*O. R.* 1902, 175, 210.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. crispum* and *O. Pescatorei*. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Odontoglossum Vuylstekei. (*O. R.* 1902, 99.) G. A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Ghent.)

Oncidium Forbesii atratum. (*L.* xvii, t. 779.) Orchidaceæ. G. Flowers very large, the predominating colour purple-brown. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Oncidium Forbesii Bradshawæ. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 184; *O. R.* 1902, 308.) G. An albino form, in which the purple markings of the type are changed to bright yellow. (Stanley, Ashton & Co.)

Oncidium punctatum. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 239.) G. A supposed natural hybrid between *O. Forbesii* and *O. Gardneri*. (Cowan & Co.)

Oncidium tigrinum Crookii. (*O. R.* 1902, 375.) G. A distinct and pretty variety, in which the markings on the sepals and petals consist of 3 or 4 light brown bands. (T. M. Crook.)

Oncidium varicosum Charlesworthi. (*G. M.* 1902, 566, f.) G. A particularly fine variety, the lip being $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. across. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Oncidium varicosum moortebeekense. (*G. M.* 1902, 177, f.; *L.* xvi, t. 767.) G. Inflorescence very compact. Flowers golden-yellow, with a large reddish-brown blotch at the base of the lip. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.) [*O. varicosum* var. *insigne*. See *O. R.* 1902, 151.]

Oncoba aristata. (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1902, 68.) Bixacæ. S. A small glabrous tree with polygamous flowers. Leaves oblong, 9-12 in. long, abruptly acuminate, with rather long petioles. Flowers about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, in slender axillary racemes about 2 in. long. Gaboon. (Paris B. G.) [Introduced in 1895, and flowered for the first time in 1900.]

***Ornithogalum kewense.** (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 339.) Liliacæ. G. A garden hybrid between *O. thyrsoides* and *O. aureum*. (Kew.)

Papaver Moneti. (*R. H.* 1902, 150.) Papaveracæ. H. A spontaneous hybrid between *P. glaucum* and *P. Rhæas*. (C. Monet.)

Papaver piloso-bracteatum. (*R. H.* 1902, 525, f. 237.) H. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (F. Cayeux.)

Paphiopedilum burbagense. (*O. R.* 1902, 220.) Orchidacæ. S. A garden hybrid between *P. insigne* Chantini and *P. selligerum rubrum*. (C. C. Hurst.)

Paphiopedilum dowlingtonianum. (*O. R.* 1902, 101.) S. A garden hybrid between *P. insigne punctato-violaceum* and *P. Godefroye leucochilum*. (W. M. Appleton.)

Paphiopedilum Hunteri. (*O. R.* 1902, 100.) S. A garden hybrid between *P. tonsum* and *P. bellatulum*. (W. S. Steel.)

Paphiopedilum insigne radiatum. (*O. R.* 1902, 374.) S. A form in which the spots of the flower are replaced by light brown lines. (R. I. Measures.)

Paphiopedilum insigne vars. (*O. R.* 1902, 23, 24.) G. Forms named *berryanum*, *macranthum*, *smaragdinum*, *tesselatum*, *Thompsoni*, and *youngianum* are here described. (O. O. Wrigley.)

Paphiopedilum prestonense. (*O. R.* 1902, 101.) S. A garden hybrid between *P. marmorophyllum* and *P. Argus*. (C. Parker.)

Paphiopedilum Venetia. (*O. R.* 1902, 211, f. 25.) S. A garden hybrid between *P. Morganæ burfordiense* and *P. lauriceanum*. (H. J. Ross, Florence.)

***Passiflora ambigua.** (*B. M.* t. 7822.) Passifloracæ. S. A handsome new species allied to *P. laurifolia* and *P. maliformis*. Leaves entire, oblong-lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, 8-10 in. long. Peduncles $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. long. Flowers 5 in. across, white and pale pink dotted with rose purple; the corona nearly 2 in. long, red and violet, banded with white. Nicaragua. (Kew.)

Passiflora maculifolia. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 334, f.) *S.* A new species. Leaves roundish, cordate, slightly 3-lobed at the top, dark green above, with yellow blotches, purplish beneath. Flowers cream-coloured, about 1 in. across. Venezuela. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Pescato-bollea bella. (*O. R.* 1902, 347.) *Orchidaceae*. *S.* Supposed to be a natural hybrid between *Bollea caelestis* and *Pescatorea Klabochorum*. (*O. Fröbel*, Zurich.) [This name is proposed for the plant called *Pescatorea bella* in the list of 1878.]

Phaio-cymbidium chardwarensis. (*G. M.* 1902, 202; *O. R.* 1902, 117.) *Orchidaceae*. *S.* A garden hybrid between *Phaius grandifolius* and *Cymbidium giganteum*. (*G. F. Moore*.)

Phlox setacea cærulescens. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 136.) *Polemoniaceae*. *H.* A variety with bluish flowers. (Hempel, Darmstadt.)

***Piaranthus Sprengeri.** (*B. T. O.* 1902, 168.) *Asclepiadaceae*. This is evidently the same plant included in the list of 1893 as *Huernia Sprengeri* = *Caralluma Sprengeri*, *N. E. Br.*

Plagiospermum sinense. (*M. D. G.* 1902, 68; *R. H.* 1902, 421.) *Rosaceae*. *H.* A spiny shrub with oval-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate entire shortly stalked leaves, $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Flowers nankin-yellow, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, borne on slender peduncles about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2–6 together, in the axils of the leaves. *N. China*. (Regel & Kesselring, St. Petersburg; Darmstadt B.G.) [In cultivation five years ago. The genus is now referred to *Prinsepia*.]

Platyclinis barbifrons. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 366.) **Orchidaceae*. *S.* A new species closely resembling *P. filiformis*. Its flowers are whitish-green, and the lip is remarkable in having its anterior parts from the middle to the top bordered by a dense mass of filiform warts. Sumatra. (Baron von Fuenstenberg, Düsseldorf.)

***Platyosprion platycarpum.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 259.) *Leguminosae*. *H.* This is the correct name for *Sophora platycarpa*, included in the list of 1896.

***Plectranthus albocæruleus.** (*K. B.* 1901, 130.) *Labiatae*. *G.* A tall branched herb with stalked broadly

ovate leaves 2–4 in. long, and rather crowded spike-like inflorescences. The corolla is about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, white and bluish. British Central Africa. (*Kew*.) [Flowered for the first time in 1899.]

***Plectranthus Mahonii.** (*B. M. t.* 7818.) *G.* Stem 3 ft. high. Leaves ovate, 3–4 in. long, petiolate, the lower cuneate, the upper cordate at the base, toothed. Racemes 3–8 in. long, loosely many-flowered. Flowers rather small, violet-blue. British Central Africa. (*Kew*.)

***Plectranthus saccatus.** (*B. M. t.* 7841.) *G.* A very ornamental species, probably the largest-flowered of the genus. Subshrubby and rather succulent. Branches about 1 ft. long, spreading horizontally. Leaves 2–3 in. long, ovate, coarsely toothed. Racemes erect, simple, lax-flowered. Corolla large, pale blue. Natal. (Cambridge B. G.)

***Polypodium irioides ramocristatum.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 25; *G. M.* 1902, 440.) *Filices*. *G.* "The strong fronds are much divided towards the apex, and in nearly every case these divisions are freely crested." (*W. Bull & Sons*.)

Populus charkowiensis. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 163; *W. G.* 1902, 373.) *Salicaceae*. Stated to be a hybrid between *P. nigra* and *P. pyramidalis*. (*J. J. Gabeschtoff*, Charkow, Russia.)

***Potentilla lanuginosa.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 262.) *Rosaceae*. *H.* A shrubby or subshrubby species, rather decumbent in habit, not more than 9 in. high, having greyish or silvery leaves and clear yellow flowers nearly an inch across. Caucasus? (*S. Arnott*.)

Primula obconica semi-plena. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 445; *G. M.* 1902, 827.) *Primulaceae*. *G.* The flowers are deep rose, and in most cases semi-double. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

***Primula violodora.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 129.) *H.* A new species allied to *P. mollis*, but easily distinguished by the colour and shape of the calyx. The flowers are mauve, and emit, especially in the evening, a scent resembling that of violets. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons*.)

***Primula Wilsoni.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 413.) *H.* A new species resembling in habit *P. japonica* and *P. imperialis*.

Leaves oblanceolate, 4-12 in. long, stiff and glabrous. Stems 2-4 ft. high, bearing 5 or 6 whorls of reddish-purple to pale mauve flowers, which are about 1 in. across, and are sweet-scented. Mountains of Yunnan, China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

**Prunus serrulata* Hisakura. (*Gfl.* 1902, 2, 49, t. 1494b.) Rosaceæ. H. A form with large semi-double pale rose-red flowers. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Pteris Alexandræ. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 279.) Filices. S. Fronds variegated and crested. (H. B. May.)

Pteris semisagittata. (*W. G.* 1902, 203.) S. A new species with broad semi-sagittate fronds. South Brazil. (Vienna B. G.)

Pteris Wimsettii multiceps. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 280; *G. M.* 1902, 274.) S. "The fronds have fine crests and are prettily cut." (J. Hill & Son.) [A form of *P. cretica Wimsettii*.]

Pyrus Aria himalaica. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, suppl. May 31, iii.) Rosaceæ. H. Leaves up to 1½ ft. long, white-felted beneath, bright green above. (Fisher, Son & Sibray.)

Rauwolfia pleiosciadia. (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1902, 279.) Apocynaceæ. S. A shrub or small tree up to 20 ft. high. Leaves in whorls of 3 or 4, lanceolate to elliptic, 3-7 in. long. Flowers in dichotomous cymes arranged in umbels. Corolla white; tube 3-3½ lin. long; lobes ½-¾ lin. long. Tropical Africa. (Paris B. G.) [*R. vomitoria*, Afz.]

Retinospora obtusa Crippsii. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, suppl. May 31, iii.) An attractive variety in which the slender pendulous growths are coloured pale sulphur to golden yellow. (T. Cripps & Son.)

Rhamnus californica tomentella. (*Späth Cat.* 1902-03, 110.) Rhamnaceæ. H. Striking on account of the delicate shades of colour of its foliage. The leaves are narrowly elliptic, 2½-4 in. long, entire, bright grey-green above, and covered with a bluish-white tomentum beneath. Mountains of California. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Richardia Rehmanni var. *speciosa*. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 112.) Araceæ. G. Dwarfier and more robust than the type. Scape longer than the leaves; spathe bright red. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Richardia Sprengeri. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 350.) G. This species is remarkable in having leaves truncate (not hastate or cordate) at the base, and the yellow spathes are broader than in any other species. Transvaal. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Robinia Holdtii. (*M. D. G.* 1902, 117.) Leguminosæ. A hybrid between *R. neomexicana* and *R. Pseudacacia*. (F. von Holdt, Alcott, Colorado, U.S.A.)

**Romneya trichocalyx*. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 191.) Papaveraceæ. H. "Differs from *R. Coulteri* in its setose calyx, in its thinner weaker suffruticose laxly spreading more leafy stems, and in its pinnately 3 to 5 parted leaves, which closely surround the bud." California. (H. C. Baker.)

Rosa aschersoniana. (*Gfl.* 1902, 561, t. 1504, f. 1.) Rosaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *R. blanda* and *R. indica*. (Zabel, Gotha.)

Rosa Mariæ Græbneriæ. (*Gfl.* 1902, 564, t. 1504, f. 4.) H. A garden hybrid between *R. carolina* and *R. humilis* var. *lucida*. (Zabel, Gotha.)

Rosa scharnkeana. (*Gfl.* 1902, 562, t. 1504, f. 2.) Rosaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *R. californica* and *R. nitida*. (Zabel, Gotha.)

Rosa spaethiana. (*Gfl.* 1902, 563, t. 1504, f. 3.) H. A garden hybrid between *R. carolina* and *R. rugosa*. (Zabel, Gotha.)

Rudbeckia conspicua. (*Gard.* 1902, lxi, 154, 219, 267.) Compositæ. H. Grows 18 in. high, and is exceptionally free-flowering; it has long narrow orange-yellow ray florets and a black disc. (B. Ladham.) [A variety of *R. hirta*.]

Ruellia lorentziana. (*R. H.* 1902, 136, t.) Acanthaceæ. G. A sparingly branched erect plant with elliptic

leaves 5-6 in. long, and loose terminal panicles of violet-blue flowers about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Uruguay. (E. André, Lacroix, France.)

***Sedum Stahlian.** (W. G. 1902, 220.) Crassulaceæ. G. A dwarf species with brownish-red stems and leaves. The leaves are crowded, very turgid, ellipsoid, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ in. long. Flowers yellow. Mexico. (Count Solms-Laubach, Strassburg.)

Selenipedium mauricianum. (J.H.F. 1902, 722.) S. Orchidaceæ. A garden hybrid between *S. lindleyanum* and *S. caudatum*. (R. Lemoinier.)

***Senecio clivorum.** (G. C. 1902, xxxii, 142, 217, f.) Compositæ. H. A strong-growing perennial herb about 3 ft. high. Leaves thick, reniform or cordate-reniform, the lower ones 12-15 in. broad, with long petioles. Flower-heads 4 in. across, about 12, in a loose corymb; ray-florets many and broad, orange-yellow. Western and Central China; Japan. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Sievkingia suavis. (O. R. 1902, 325.) Orchidaceæ. S. Resembles a *Stanhopea* in habit. Pseudobulbs ovoid, in a tuft, bearing a single elliptic-oblong leaf 5-6 in. long. The scapes are pendulous, 2 or 3-flowered. Sepals greenish-yellow, ovate, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Petals and lip deep yellow, the latter with a few minute blackish dots inside and some larger ones on the basal crest. Costa Rica. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Silene Fortunei nana. (B. T. O. 1902, 122, f. 37.) Caryophyllaceæ. H. A dwarf variety with more deeply coloured flowers than in the type. (Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

***Solanum Xanti.** (B. M. t. 7821.) Solanaceæ. G. Stem branched, woody at the base. Leaves varying from linear to ovate, $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 in. long. Cymes terminal or on short lateral branchlets, few-flowered; pedicels slender, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Corolla 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, pale purple, marked at the base with five round white spots having a green centre. Berry purple, sometimes as large as a cherry. South California. (Cambridge B.G.)

Sophro-cattleya marriottiana. (Gard. 1902, lxi, 248.) Orchidaceæ.

G. A garden hybrid between *Sophronitis grandiflora* and *Cattleya aurea*. (W. Cobb.)

Sophro-lælia heatonensis. (O. R. 1902, 339; G. M. 1902, 694, 698, f.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Sophronitis grandiflora* and *Lælia purpurata*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Spiræa Kneiffii. (Gard. 1902, lxi, 366.) Rosaceæ. H. A form of *S. Aruncus*, in which the leaflets are deeply cut into narrow segments. (M. Prichard.)

Sterculia russelliana. (G. M. 1902, 580; G. C. 1902, xxxii, 183.) Sterculiaceæ. G.? "An elegant *Aralia*-like plant. The leaf stalks and the main stem are light green, but the narrow divisions of the leaf—usually seven—are very dark green." (J. Russell.)

Streptocarpus Armitagei. (G. C. 1902, xxxii, 394.) Gesneraceæ. G. Closely allied to *S. Dunnii*, differing in having a corolla much less funnel-shaped and straighter, with less spreading lobes. Though originally described as monophyllus, four leaves developed in the cultivated plant. Transvaal. (Cambridge B. G.)

***Streptocarpus Mahoni.** (B. M. t. 7857.) S. A new monophyllous species allied to *S. Saundersii*. Leaf 1 ft. long or more. Scapes many, crowded, stout, erect. Cymes much-branched. Flowers on long pedicels. Corolla violet-blue; tube $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, decurved, inflated below the mouth; limb round, 1 in. across. British Central Africa. (Kew.)

Syringa Bretschneideri hybrida. (R. H. 1902, 40, t.) Oleaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *S. Bretschneideri* and *S. Josikæa*.

Syringa Josikæa hybrida. (R. H. 1902, 41.) H. A garden hybrid between *S. Josikæa* and *S. Bretschneideri*.

Thalictrum orientale. (Gard. 1902, lxi, 388; G. M. 1902, 352.) Ranunculaceæ. H. "A very handsome plant that will grow 3 ft. high in a good situation. It has elegant much-divided fern-like leaves of a glaucous green hue, surmounted with light branching heads of white flowers." Greece; Asia Minor. (A. Perry.)

Trichopilia suavis var. **candida**. (*L. xvii*, t. 788.) Orchidaceæ. G. Flowers pure white except a yellow blotch at the base of the lip. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Tridax gaillardoides. (*Gfl.* 1902, 105.) See *Layia gaillardoides*.

Tropæolum lobbianum Regina. (*Gfl.* 1902, 78.) Geraniaceæ. G. Flowers bright salmon-red or salmon-orange. (E. Benary, Erfurt.)

***Tulipa ingens**. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 14, f. 7.) Liliaceæ. H. A new species with flowers 3 to 4 in. long, bright scarlet-vermilion; the outer segments have a broad yellowish band on the outside, and all are marked with a prominent black blotch at the base. Bokhara. (J. Hoog, Haarlem.)

***Tulipa wilsoniana**. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 50.) H. A distinct and beautiful new species, allied to *T. linifolia*. The bulb bears a mass of protruding woolly hairs. Peduncle 2-4 in. long. Perianth about 2 in. long, deep vermilion-scarlet, each segment having a small black blotch at the base. Transcaspian Region. (J. Hoog, Haarlem.)

***Tupistra grandis**. (*B. M. t.* 7829.) Liliaceæ. S. Leaves tufted, 2-3 ft. long, lanceolate. Peduncle stout, red-brown. Spike 8-10 in. long. Flowers sessile, crowded. Perianth campanulate; tube $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, red-brown; lobes dark red-purple. Stigma broadly peltate, on a white columnar exserted style. Perak. (Kew.)

Typhonium giganteum var. **Giraldi**. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 150, f. 51; *B. T. O.* 1902, 168.) Araceæ. H. Leaves large, undulate, thick-ribbed. Spathe purple, oblong, undulate, a little shorter than the blackish spadix. North China. (T. Hivudi, Tuscany.)

Vanda confusa. (*O. R.* 1902, 196.) Orchidaceæ. S. A new name proposed for *V. caerulea* var. *Boxallii*, a natural hybrid between *V. caerulea* and *V. parviflora*. Burma.

Vanda sanderiana Froebelii. (*O. R.* 1902, 364; *G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 334.) S. The flowers are very large, nearly circular in outline, and very richly

coloured. (O. Froebel, Zurich.) [*Vanda sanderiana* var. *froebeliana*, Cogn.]

Vanda sanderiana roseo-alba. (*O. R.* 1902, 26.) S. Upper sepal and petals nearly white, with some purple spots on the inner halves; the lower petals greenish, with some purple veining at the base. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Verbascum Hinkei. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, suppl. May 31, iv.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. Flowers in a plume-like spike, yellow. (G. Jackman & Son.) [*V. nigrum*.]

Vernonia arkansana alba. (*B. T. O.* 1902, 74.) Compositæ. H. A white-flowered variety. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Veronica floribunda. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 81.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *V. pimeleoides* and a species of which the name is not recorded. (R. Lindsay.)

***Viburnum Carlesii**. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxii, 261, f. 88; *Jard.* 1902, 229, f. 116.) Caprifoliaceæ. H. A shrub mostly covered with a stellate tomentum, the rather slender flowering branches glabrescent. Leaves broadly ovate, 1-2 in. long, toothed. Flowers rather crowded, in small terminal umbellate cymes, fragrant. Corolla at first pink-white, then pure white; limb $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, with rounded lobes. Corea. (L. Behmer & Co., Yokohama; Kew.)

Viburnum Tinus roseum. (*W. G.* 1902, 135.) H. A sport from the type, having most of the flowers rose-coloured. (Moser, Versailles.)

Viburnum tomentosum Mariesii. (*Veitch Cat.* [1902], 49, 67.) H. Closely allied to the variety *plicatum*, differing "chiefly in its more hairy leaves, and in its sterile flowers being generally confined to the outer part of the inflorescence." (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Viscum cruciatum**. (*B. M. t.* 7828.) Loranthaceæ. G. Resembles *V. album* in habit, foliage and inflorescence, but the leaves are very pale yellow-green and 3-nerved, the male flowers are much larger, and the berries are red-brown, larger, and long-stalked. Spain, N. E. Africa, Syria. (Hon. Charles Ellis; Kew.)

Vriesia Leoni. (*R. H.* 1902, 27.)
Bromeliaceæ. S. A garden hybrid
between *V. Rex* and *V. mirabilis*.
(Duval & Son, Versailles.) [*Tillandsia*.]

Vriesia. (*Jard.* 1902, 28.) S. A list
of hybrids obtained since 1895 is given,
with parentage, date, and name of
raiser. [*Tillandsia*.]

Yucca rekowskiana. (*G. C.* 1902,
xxxii, 90.) Liliaceæ. H. or H. H.
A garden hybrid between *Y. filamentosa*
and *Y. gloriosa*. (C. Sprenger,
Naples.)

Zantedeschia Solfatar. (*Gfl.* 1902,
315, 362.) Araceæ. G. A garden

hybrid between *Z. elliottiana* and *Z. Adami*. (C. Bornemann, Blankenburg,
Germany.) [*Richardia*.]

Zygonisia rolfeana. (*G. C.* 1902,
xxxi, 443; xxxii, 30, f. 11; *O. R.* 1902,
214, 220.) Orchidaceæ. S. A hybrid
between *Aganisia lepida* and *Zygopetalum Gautieri*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Zygopetalum crinito-Gautieri.
(*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 151.) Orchidaceæ.
G. A garden hybrid between the
species indicated in the name. (F.
Sander & Sons.)

Zygopetalum roeblingianum. (*O. R.*
1902, 220.) S. A garden hybrid be-
tween *Z. rostratum* and *Z. Gautieri*.
(C. J. Roebling, Trenton, New Jersey.)

